

Order 14066 (87 Fed. Reg. 13625; relating to prohibiting certain imports and new investments with respect to continued Russian Federation efforts to undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine).

SEC. 3. TERMINATION OF PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF ENERGY PRODUCTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President is authorized to terminate the prohibition on importation of energy products of the Russian Federation under section 2 if the President submits to Congress a certification under subsection (c). Such termination shall take effect beginning on the date that is 90 calendar days after the date of submission of such certification, unless there is enacted into law during such 90-day period a joint resolution of disapproval.

(b) **CONSULTATION AND REPORT.**—The President shall, not later than 45 calendar days before submitting a certification under subsection (a)—

(1) consult with—

(A) the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) submit to all such committees a report that explains the basis for the determination of the President contained in such certification.

(c) **CERTIFICATION.**—A certification under this subsection is a certification in writing that—

(1) indicates that the President proposes to terminate under subsection (a) the prohibition under section 2; and

(2) contains a determination of the President that the Russian Federation—

(A) has reached an agreement to withdraw Russian forces and for the cessation of military hostilities that is accepted by the free and independent government of Ukraine;

(B) poses no immediate military threat of aggression to any North Atlantic Treaty Organization member; and

(C) recognizes the right of the people of Ukraine to independently and freely choose their own government.

(d) **JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.**—

(1) **DEFINITION.**—For purposes of this section, the term “joint resolution of disapproval” means only a joint resolution—

(A) that does not have a preamble;

(B) the title of which is as follows: “Joint resolution disapproving the President’s certification under section 3(c) of the Ending Importation of Russian Oil Act.”; and

(C) the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That Congress disapproves the certification of the President under section 3(c) of the Ending Importation of Russian Oil Act, submitted to Congress on _____”, the blank space being filled in with the appropriate date.

(2) **INTRODUCTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—During a period of 5 legislative days beginning on the date that a certification under subsection (c) is submitted to Congress, a joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced in the House of Representatives by the majority leader or the minority leader.

(3) **INTRODUCTION IN THE SENATE.**—During a period of 5 days on which the Senate is in session beginning on the date that a certification under subsection (c) is submitted to Congress, a joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced in the Senate by the majority leader (or the majority leader’s designee) or the minority leader (or the minority leader’s designee).

(4) **FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—

(A) **REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.**—If a committee of the House to which a joint resolution of disapproval has been referred has not reported such joint resolution within 10 legislative days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration thereof.

(B) **PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.**—Beginning on the third legislative day after each committee to which a joint resolution of disapproval has been referred reports it to the House or has been discharged from further consideration thereof, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on a joint resolution with regard to the same certification. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(C) **CONSIDERATION.**—The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except two hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the sponsor of the joint resolution (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(5) **CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.**—

(A) **COMMITTEE REFERRAL.**—A joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Finance.

(B) **REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.**—If the Committee on Finance has not reported such joint resolution of disapproval within 10 days on which the Senate is in session after the date of referral of such joint resolution, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of such joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(C) **MOTION TO PROCEED.**—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time after the Committee on Finance reports the joint resolution of disapproval to the Senate or has been discharged from its consideration (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) shall be waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution of disapproval is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

(D) **DEBATE.**—Debate on the joint resolution of disapproval, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees. A motion to further limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the joint resolution of disapproval is not in order.

(E) **VOTE ON PASSAGE.**—The vote on passage shall occur immediately following the conclusion of the debate on the joint resolution of disapproval and a single quorum call at

the conclusion of the debate, if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

(F) **RULES OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.**—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to the joint resolution of disapproval shall be decided without debate.

(G) **CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGES.**—Debate in the Senate of any veto message with respect to the joint resolution of disapproval, including all debatable motions and appeals in connection with such joint resolution, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(6) **PROCEDURES IN THE SENATE.**—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the following procedures shall apply in the Senate to a joint resolution of disapproval:

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a joint resolution of disapproval that has passed the House of Representatives shall, when received in the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Finance for consideration in accordance with this subsection.

(B) If a joint resolution of disapproval was introduced in the Senate before receipt of a joint resolution of disapproval that has passed the House of Representatives, the joint resolution from the House of Representatives shall, when received in the Senate, be placed on the calendar. If this subparagraph applies, the procedures in the Senate with respect to a joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate that contains the identical matter as the joint resolution of disapproval that passed the House of Representatives shall be the same as if no joint resolution of disapproval had been received from the House of Representatives, except that the vote on passage in the Senate shall be on the joint resolution of disapproval that passed the House of Representatives.

(7) **RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE.**—This subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution of disapproval, and supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SA 5022. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CORNYN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3522, to provide enhanced authority for the President to enter into agreements with the Government of Ukraine to lend or lease defense articles to that Government to protect civilian populations in Ukraine from Russian military invasion, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. LOAN AND LEASE OF DEFENSE ARTICLES TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF UKRAINE AND EASTERN FLANK COUNTRIES.

(a) **AUTHORITY TO LEND OR LEASE DEFENSE ARTICLES TO CERTAIN GOVERNMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), for fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the President

may authorize the United States Government to lend or lease defense articles to the Government of Ukraine or to governments of Eastern European countries impacted by the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine to help bolster those countries' defense capabilities and protect their civilian populations from potential invasion or ongoing aggression by the armed forces of the Government of the Russian Federation.

(2) EXCLUSIONS.—For the purposes of the authority described in paragraph (1) as that authority relates to Ukraine, the following provisions of law shall not apply:

(A) Section 503(b)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311(b)(3)).

(B) Section 61 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2796).

(3) CONDITION.—Any loan or lease of defense articles to the Government of Ukraine under paragraph (1) shall be subject to all applicable laws concerning the return of and reimbursement and repayment for defense articles loan or leased to foreign governments.

(4) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—The President may delegate the enhanced authority under this subsection only to an official appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) PROCEDURES FOR DELIVERY OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall establish expedited procedures for the delivery of any defense article loaned or leased to the Government of Ukraine under an agreement entered into under subsection (a) to ensure timely delivery of the article to that Government.

(c) DEFINITION OF DEFENSE ARTICLE.—In this Act, the term “defense article” has the meaning given that term in section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794).

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I have 13 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022,

at 11:15 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee on Rules and Administration is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 3:15 p.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 12 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CLEAN AIR, CLIMATE, AND NUCLEAR SAFETY

The Subcommittee on Clean Air, Climate, and Nuclear Safety of the Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

The Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

The Subcommittee on Personnel of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 6, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Mr. President, in a few moments, I will lock in an agreement on a number of important votes tomorrow.

First and foremost, we have reached an agreement for the Senate to conclude the confirmation process of Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson tomorrow. We will hold a cloture vote tomorrow

morning at approximately 11 a.m., and the final vote for her confirmation is on track to take place at around 1:45 tomorrow afternoon, depending on how many Members wish to speak.

It will be a joyous day—joyous for the Senate, joyous for the Supreme Court, joyous for America—but we still have a long way to go. America, tomorrow, will take a giant step to becoming a more perfect nation.

I will have more to say on this historic occasion tomorrow, but, for now, I wish to thank my Senate colleagues for working together to advance and finalize this historic nomination to the Supreme Court.

Second, I will also lock in an agreement to hold a series of votes on PNTR and the oil ban tomorrow.

After many rounds of negotiations with Republicans, we have reached an important and crucial breakthrough. This agreement clears the path to finally approve legislation that will strip Russia of permanent normal trade relations with the United States. It will also allow the Senate to take separate action on an oil ban proposal as we originally sought. These proposals both have the support of the White House, and it is a big, big deal that we are finally getting them done. I wish this could have happened sooner, but after weeks of talks with the other side, it is important that we have found a path forward to getting PNTR done on a bipartisan basis.

I want to sincerely thank Senator CRAPO, who worked in good faith with us, together, and we wouldn't have reached an outcome—this outcome—without his diligence and good faith.

SUSPENDING NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND BELARUS ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, Putin absolutely must be held accountable for the detestable, detestable, despicable war crimes he is committing against Ukraine. The images we have seen coming out of that country, especially out of the town of Bucha, are just pure evil—it reminds us of the worst moments in human history—caused by the evil man, Putin: hundreds of civilians murdered in cold blood—men, women, children, the elderly, the defenseless; people with hands tied behind their backs and left dead on the streets; civilians shot in the back of the head—all for one reason: They are Ukrainians. It is one despicable reason.

This is genocide when you murder, wantonly, innocent civilians because of who they are. Whether it be their religion, their race, or their nationality, that is genocide, and Mr. Putin is guilty of it.

Formally revoking normal trade relations with Russia is precisely the right thing for the Senate to do because it will land another huge blow to Putin's economy. It is a key part of